NOTE 48. PAGE 101.

The passage of Priscian which Tory presumably had in mind here is erroneously cited in the margin of page 101 as I, III, 12. The proper reference is I, IV, 12. But Tory either quoted from memory, or used some text not available to the translator. In Keil's *Grammatici Latini*, vol. II, page 11, the passage reads as follows:

'Nam si verissime velinius inspicere eas [hoc est sedecim], non plus duas additas in Latino inveniemus sermone: F Aeolicum digamma, quod apud antiquissimos Latinorum eandem vim quam apud Aeolis habuit. . . . Eum autem prope sonum, *quem nunc habet*. . . . Postea vero in Latinis verbis placuit pro *p* et *h*, *f* scribi, ut "fama," "filius," "facio," *loco autem digamma* F *pro consonante*.'

'For if we choose to examine these letters most carefully (that is, the sixteen), we shall find that not more than two have been added in the Latin tongue: the Aeolian digamma, which among the most ancient Latins had the same force as among the Aeolians. But its own sound, *which it now has*. . . . Later, to be sure, *f* came to be written for *p* and *h*, as "fama," "filius," "facio," *but I place the digamma* F *among the consonants*.'

NOTE 49. PAGE 104.

Probably the 'divers pictures' would help to elucidate the text of the 'rebus,' which seems to mean something like this:

'Men deem me a fool, creating foolish folly. Thus I live, thus then I am a fool. A fool among fools, a mongrel in captivity [*entre mains*] I live; the world supports me, for foolishly I live.'

NOTE 50. PAGE 105.

The identity of this Orus (or Horus) Apollo—more generally called Horapollo—will probably never be established. It has been suggested that he was the son of Osiris, a divinity whom the Greeks in Egypt identified with their own Apollo, and that some mortal's book on hieroglyphics was attributed to him. But Suidas mentions an illustrious grammarian of the name, from Phænebytis in Egypt, who taught at Alexandria and at Constantinople, in the time of Theodosius (fourth century). And still another native of Egypt, of that name, lived under the Emperor Zeno (fifth century). General opinion favors the former as the author of *Hieroglyphica*, which does not, however, exist in its original form. At some unascertained date there appeared a translation into Greek, by one Philip, of whom nothing further is known. Conjecture has lost itself as to this Philip's date, which has been variously fixed from the fifth to the fifteenth century.

At all events, *Hieroglyphica* is the only ancient work on the subject of hieroglyphics that has come down to us. The widely differing opinions of scholars concerning the authority to be given to the work are of little moment here, as Tory's references to it are merely collateral, so to speak. As he has quoted from a Latin version of it, we may say that it must have been the translation of one Trebatius (or Trebatus), published in 1515. (The Latin word *Vreum* represents the Greek Ουραῖον.) A translation into English, by Alexander T. Cory (with Greek and English in parallel columns), was issued at London, with the Pickering imprint, in 1840.

Tory's own version, which he mentions again on page 183, has never come to light.

NOTE 51. PAGE 106.

The *Pot Cassé*. M. Bernard (pages 70–75) gives ten versions of this mark, with an indication of one book in which each of them is to be found. The one on the title-page of this volume is number 4 in his series. In one form or another the mark was used by other booksellers after him, notably by O. Mallard. See Bernard, pages 60 ff.

NOTE 52. PAGE 109.

Aside from the curious slip of calling IHESUS an 'abbreviation' of IESUS, Tory's elucidation of this point seems rather confused. 'IHS . . . a MS abbreviation of the word IH[ΣΟΥ]S, Jesus. . . . In middle English the usual form was *ihu=Jesu;* less frequently, *ihs*, *ihc*, or *ihus*. These abbreviations were in later times often erroneously expanded as *Ihesum*, *Ihesu*.'—N.E.D.

The same authority goes on to correct an almost ineradicable common misconception: 'The Romanized form of the abbreviation would be IES,' but from the entire or partial retention of the Greek form in Latin MSS, as IHC or IHS, and subsequent forgetfulness of its origin, it has often been looked upon as a Latin abbreviation or contraction, and explained by some as standing for *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, 'Jesus, Saviour of Men'; by others as *In Hoc Signo* (*vinces*), 'In this sign thou shalt conquer'; or *In Hac Salus*, 'In this (Cross) is Salvation.'

NOTE 53. PAGE 111.

Catullus, Ode LXXXIV.—The true text requires *Arrius* for *Arius* in lines 2 and 11, *sic* for *si* in line 5. The translator is indebted to Mr. Arthur M. Young for the following version:

'Arrius was accustomed to say "hadvantageous" whenever he meant "advantageous," and "hintrigues" for "intrigues"; and he hoped that he had enunciated marvellously well when he had shouted "hintrigues" as loud as he could. That, I fancy, is how his mother and his mother's brother and father and his grandmother had said it. When he was sent to Syria, everybody's ears were given a respite. They used to hear these same words spoken lightly and softly, and thereafter such words had nothing to fear. But suddenly came the terrible news that after Arrius got there, the Ionian waves were no longer Ionian, but "Hionian."'

NOTE 54. PAGE 111.

Jovianus Pontanus (1426–1503) was in the service of Alfonso V of Aragon (Alfonso I of Sicily and Naples) as tutor to his sons, military secretary, and chancellor. He wrote several didactic prose works, also a summary, in hexameters (*Urania*), of the astronomical science of his age. The passage of *De Aspiratione* cited here is on page 7 of the Aldine edition of 1519.

NOTE 55. PAGE 114.

M. Bernard thinks that Jean Perréal (*dit* Jehan de Paris) was Tory's instructor in the art of design. On page 38 of his *Geofroy Tory* he reproduces the figures on this page 114 as the only work which can be definitively attributed to Perréal, and from its manifest similarity to many of the figures printed by Tory in the Second Book of *Champ Fleury*, he deduces that these too were drawn by Perréal. 'Probably,' he says, 'Perréal died while the book was on the press, and Tory, who had not thought of naming him, while he lived, as the author of the earlier drawings, lost no time in doing it after his death by publishing the last work of his friend that remained in his hands, although it did not fit his subject perfectly—as it were a flower laid in the dead man's grave.'

A great number of pictures and miniatures have been attributed to Perréal, but there is no actual proof of his having been the author of any of them. The date of

GEOFROY TORY *Champ Fleury* GEORGE B. IVES, TRANSLATOR NEW YORK, 1927 THE LESSING J. ROSENWALD COLLECTION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS Octavo